THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Deacon & Peterson, Publishers, NUMBER SIXTY-SIX SOUTH THIRD ST.

Two Dollars Per Annum, In Advance, THREE DOLLARS IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

EDMUND DEACON, HENRY PETERSON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

CLUBS.—FOR TERMS TO CLUBS SEE PROSPECTUS ON NEXT PAGE.

DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXXIII. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1853. WHOLE NO. 1690.

Choice Poetry.

PHANTOMS.

BY HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

All houses wherein men have lived and died
Are haunted houses. Through the open doors
The harmless phantoms on their errands glide,
With feet that make no sound upon the floors.

We meet them at the doorway, on the stair,
Along the passages they come and go,
Impalpable impressions on the air,
A sense of something moving to and fro.

There are more guests at table than the hosts
Invited; the illuminated hall
Is thronged with quiet, inoffensive ghosts
As silent as the pictures on the wall.

The stranger at my fireside cannot see
The forms I see, nor hear the sounds I hear;
He but perceives what is; while unto me
All that has been is visible and clear.

We have no title-deeds to house or lands;
Owners and occupants of earlier dates
From graves forgotten stretch their dusty hands,
And hold in mortmain still their old estates.

The spirit-world around this world of sense
Floats like an atmosphere, and everywhere
Wafts through these earthly mists and vapors dense
A vital breath of more ethereal air.

Our little lives are kept in equipoise
By opposite attractions and desires,
The struggle of the instinct that enjoys,
And the more noble instinct that aspires.

The perturbations, the perpetual jar
Of earthly wants and aspirations high,
Come from the influence of that unseen star,
That undiscovered planet in our sky.

And as the moon, from some dark gate of cloud,
Throws o'er the sea a floating bridge of light,
Across whose trembling planks our fancies crowd,
Into the realm of mystery and night;

So from the world of spirits there descends
A bridge of light, connecting it with this,
O'er whose unsteady floor, that sways and bends,
Wander our thoughts above the dark abyss.

Putnam's Magazine.

Original Novelet.

THE LOST HEIRESS: A STORY OF HOWLET HALL.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, AUTHOR OF "THE CURSE OF CLIFTON," "SHANNONDALE," "THE DESERTED WIFE," ETC., ETC., ETC.

[Entered according to the Act of Congress, by Deacon & Peterson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.]

CHAPTER XXVII.—(CONTINUED.)

...

a transient swell of pride, of the sensation, of the *wonder* this matchless beauty would have created in the circles of London, Paris, Vienna—at any of the courts at which she herself had resided in the last seven years. But the next instant the sinful pride was suppressed, and she only felt that this was her own dear child—her good and loving Maud—and with a silent, hidden, restrained rapture, she drew and pressed her to her bosom. And all this time they had not spoken a word to each other.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Our Picture Gallery.

THE "CHALLENGER" LIFE-BOAT.

The model of the patent Tubular Life-Boat, the *Challenger*, was one of those selected by the Northumberland Life-Boat Committee, and sent to the Great Exhibition. The boat was built by Mr. Lees, of Manchester, and launched from the Victoria Arches, into the Irwell, in the presence of thousands of spectators. At Liverpool, having been tested in gales, by steam, and every other means of proving her strength and stability, she issued her challenges to the Life-Boats of Great Britain. But none would accept, or go through the whole trials, except the Northumberland Prize Life-Boat, which proffered to meet the tubular, if it would sail round to Ramsgate.

The Tubular Life-Boat immediately started, and on her voyage touched at Menai-bridge, Carnarvon, Portdyllaen, and Abersock at Barmouth, the boat was tried on the bar on a heavy surf, and pronounced by certificates to be the most perfect Life-Boat the harbor-master and pilots had ever seen. She then sailed to Aberdovey, Cardigan, Fishguard, Dale, and Milford Haven, the Mumbles, Ilfracombe, Padstow, St. Ives, Penzance, Falmouth, Plymouth. Here she was tested by the Port Admiral, Sir John Ommaney, and taken alongside the *Leander* frigate, in the Sound, where eighty-two men were placed on her side, for the purpose of upsetting her, but were unable to effect it. From Plymouth she sailed to Cawsand Bay, Salcombe, Tynemouth, Lyme Regis, Cowes, Southampton, Portsmouth. Here she was again inspected and tested by the Port Admiral, Sir Thomas Briggs, to his entire satisfaction. She then sailed to Shoreham, Newhaven, Rye, and Ramsgate. On her arrival, the following further notice and challenge was issued: "The Tubular Life-Boat's challenge not having been accepted at Liverpool, and the Northumberland *Prize* Life-Boat having stated her readiness to meet her, provided the former would come round to Ramsgate, the Tubular Life-Boat has sailed, and arrived at Ramsgate. And, in addition to the first challenge, she will carry one person to every foot in length, and beach on a lee shore; and sixty persons shall at one and the same time jump and rush on board as if alongside the wreck of an emigrant ship." But it was found that the Northumberland Prize Life-Boat had been sold to the Ramsgate Harbor trustees, who refused to let the boat undergo all the trials proposed, unless she was guaranteed by the builders in case of loss or damage. This the builders declined. The Tubular Life-Boat then sailed for Woolwich, touching at Margate and Gravesend.

In her voyage round, the *Challenger* experienced much rough weather: strong gales and white squalls off the Welch coast; wild races through Ramsey and Jack Sound; a heavy gale on the night of the 25th of June, off Tintagel Head, Cornwall; thick blowing weather round the Land's End and in the English Channel. The crew consisted of the proprietors; with Mr. Thos. Evans, master of the Liverpool Magazine Life-Boat, as sailing-master, and five sailors.

This Boat is 40 feet in length, can row 18 oars, and carries 2 lugs, topsails, and jib. She is composed of 2 tubes of cylinder iron, supporting each other on the arch principle. She can neither sink, upset, swamp, nor be water-logged. Weight of Boat, with gear, 54 cwt., 3 qrs.; weight, without gear, 48 cwt., 1 qr., as ascertained in Woolwich Dockyard.

Selected Articles.

THE INVALID WIFE.

BY FANNY FERN.

"Every wife needs a good stock of love to begin with."

Don't she? You are upon a sick bed; a little, feeble thing lies on your arm, that you might crush with one hand. You take those little velvet fingers in yours, close your eyes, and turn your head languidly to the pillow. Little brothers and sisters—Carry, and Harry, and Fanny, and Frank, and Willie, and Mary, and Kitty—half a score—come tiptoeing into the room, "to see the new baby." It is quite an old story to "nurse," who sits like an automaton, while they give vent to their enthusiastic admiration of its wee toes and fingers, and make profound inquiries, which nobody thinks best to hear. You look on with a languid smile, and they pass out, asking "why they can't stay with dear mamma," and why they mustn't play "puss in the corner," as usual? You wonder if your little croupy boy tied his tippet on when he went to school, and whether Betty will see that your husband's flannel is aired, and if Peggy has cleaned the silver, and washed off the front door steps, and what your blessed husband is about, and that he don't come home to dinner. There sits old nurse, keeping up that dreadful tread-mill trotting "to quiet the baby," till you could fly through the key-hole in desperation. The odor of dinner begins to creep up stairs. You wonder if your husband's pudding will be made right, and if Betty will remember to put wine in the sauce, as he likes it; and then the perspiration starts out on your forehead as you hear a thumping on the stairs, and a child's suppressed scream; and nurse snatches the baby up in flannel to the tip of its nose, dumps it down in the easy-chair, ...

THE SAILOR'S FAREWELL TO THE FAMILY FLEET.

Wait ye, winds, while I repeat
A parting signal to the fleet,
Whose station is at home:
Then waft the sea boy's simple prayer,
And let it oft be whispered there,
While other climes I roam.

Farewell to Father, reverend hulk,
Who spite of metal, spite of bulk,
Must soon his cable slip;
But ere he's broken up I'll try
The flag of gratitude to fly,
In duty to the ship.

Farewell to Mother, first-rate, she,
Who launched me on life's stormy sea,
And rigged me fore and aft;
May Providence her timbers spare,
And keep her hull in good repair
To tow the smaller craft.

Farewell to Sister, lovely yacht,
And whether she'll be manned or not,
I cannot now foresee;
But may some craft a tender prove,
Well found in stores of truth and love,
To take her under lee.

Farewell to Jack, the jolly boat,
And all the little craft afloat
In home's delightful bay;
When they arrive at sailing age,
May wisdom give to them the guage,
And guide them on their way.

Farewell to all on life's rude main,
Perhaps we ne'er shall meet again,
Thro' stress of stormy weather.
When summoned by the board above,
We'll harbor in the port of love,
And all be moored together.

San Diego Herald.

HOME WINE MANUFACTURE.

Mr. Poole, meeting the retired landlord of one of the inns he frequented at Cambridge, in his days of pupilage, the following conversation occurred:

"You can't deny it, ... your wines, of all kinds, were detestable—port, madeira, claret, champagne—"

"There, now, sir, ... I'm an honest man, ... of wine in my cellar—port and sherry."

"How! when I myself ... your—"

"Yes, sir—my claret, ... give gentlemen everything ... gentlemen who pay ... right to be served with ... please to order, sir—especially ... gentlemen from Cambridge, ... it was, sir. I would never ... house but port and sherry ... to be wholesome wines, ... my port and sherry were ... procure in all England."

"How! the *best*?"

"Yes, sir—*at the price* ..."

...

Miscellaneous.

TREATMENT OF THE INDIANS BY THE UNITED STATES.

[From Gen. Sherman's Memoirs.

[In Transmitting, in his side work upon the history of the United States, a true and perfect picture of the treatment of the Indian tribes, upon which Col. Benton remarks in the following very interesting manner:]

I marked this passage in Dr. Tocqueville for the purpose of some day or his book's sequel, and took steps to make the contradiction (so far as the alleged robbery and cheating of the Indians was concerned) authentic and complete, and so public and durable as the archives of the Government itself. In this sense I had a call built for a full, numerical, chronological, and official statement of all our Indian purchases, from the beginning of the Federal Government in 1789 to that day, 1840—either by tribes, session by session, year by year—for the fifty years which the Government had existed, with the number of acres acquired at each session, and the amount paid for each. The call was made in the Senate of the United States, and answered by document No. 451, 1st session 26th Congress, in a document of thirteen printed tabular pages, and authenticated by the signatures of Mr. Jones, President; Mr. Poinsett, Secretary-of-War; and Mr. Hartley Crawford, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. By this document it appeared that the United States had paid to the Indians eighty-five millions of dollars for land purchases up to the year 1840! to which five or six millions may be added for purchases since—say eighty millions. This is near six times as much as the United States gave the great Napoleon for Louisiana, the whole of it, soil and jurisdiction, and twenty times more as much as all cities of the great foreign purchases —Louisiana, Florida, and California—cost us! and that for soil alone, and for so much as would only be a fragment of Louisiana or California.

Impressive as this statement is to the gross, it becomes more so in the detail, and when applied to the particular tribes whose inspired sufferings have drawn so mournful a picture from Mons. de Tocqueville. These are the four great southern tribes: Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws and Chickasaws. Applied to them, and the table of purchases and payments stands thus: To the Creek Indians twenty-one millions of dollars for twenty-three millions of acres, which is seven millions more than was paid France for Louisiana, and seventeen millions more than was paid Spain for Florida. To the Cherokees, twenty-three millions of dollars, (besides reserved lands,) for twenty millions of acres, being three millions more than was paid for Louisiana and Florida. To the Choctaws, seven millions of acres, was paid about fifteen millions of dollars, the exact price of Louisiana or California. To the Chickasaws, the smallest amount for which this country sold under the full system of the United States, and by the United States land officers, three millions of dollars for six and three-quarter millions of acres, being the very the nation chose to dispose of it. Here are fifty-six millions to four tribes, leaving fifty millions to go to the small tribes whose names are unknown to history, and which it is probable the writer on American democracy had never heard of when sketching the picture of their fancied oppressions. I will attend to the case of these small remote tribes, and say that, besides their proportion of the remaining thirty-six millions of dollars, they received a kind of compensation could be rich, comfortable, and tolerated to infect them into the comforts of civilized life. Of this I will give one example, drawn from a treaty with the Osages in 1839, and which was only in addition to similar benefits to the same tribe in previous treaties, and which were extended to all the tribes which were in the hunting state. The Osages-fork were, to these Osages, two blacksmith-shops, with four blacksmiths, with five hundred pounds of iron and sixty pounds of steel annually; a grist and saw mill, with millers for the same; 1,000 cows and calves; 1,000 breeding swine; 1,000 ploughs; 1,000 sets of horse-gear; 1,000 axes; 1,000 hoes; a house each for his chief, costing two hundred dollars apiece; to furnish these chiefs with six good wagons, six farm oxen, twenty-eight yokes of them, with bows and log-chain, to pay all claims for injuries committed by the tribe on the white people, or on other Indians, to the amount of thirty thousand dollars; to purchase their reserved lands at one dollar per acre, three thousand dollars to reimburse that sum for so much deducted from their annuity in 1835, for property taken from the whites, and since returned; and finally, three thousand dollars more for an improved wrought-iron plough of that season, of the same reason, in the annuity payment of the year 1840. In previous treaties had been given seed grains and seed vegetables, with fruit trees, domestic fowls, laborers to plough the first ground and to instruct them how to raise crops and save them, and teach the Indians how to farm, with spinning, weaving, and sewing implements, and persons to show them how. Now, all this was in one single treaty with an inconsiderable tribe, which had been largely provided for in the same manner as the regard of the United States being to civilize them to agriculture and pastorage—to conduct them from the hunting to the pastoral and the agricultural state; and for that purpose, and in addition to all other benefits, are to be added the support of schools, the encouragement of manufactures, and a small annual contribution to any pious societies who take charge of their civilization.

Besides all this, the Government keeps up a large establishment for the benefit of the Indians, and the management of their affairs—a special bureau, presided over by a Commissioner at Washington; superintendents; different districts, agents, sub-agents, and interpreters resident with the tribe, and all charged with assisting to their rights and interests—seeing that laws are observed towards them, and that no intruders are done them by the whites. That none but licensed traders go among them, that nothing shall be bought from them which is necessary for their comfort, and any thing sold to them which may be to their detriment. Among the prohibited articles are spirits of all kinds, and no arrears are the penalties on the head of forfeiture of the license of the trader, of the cargo of goods, forfeiture of the penalty of the bond, and imprisonment in the case of the illegal resort for its recovery, expulsion from the Indian country, and disability forever to acquire another license. Immediately after the ratification of a treaty the whole machinery of the department is put in motion to prevent the introduction of the smallest quantity of any kind of spirits. Unfortunately, then, it is M. de Tocqueville to write that kegs of brandy are spread before the Indians to induce them to sell their lands. Such a calculation is representing these purchases to be made in exchange for rum, and that for the wretchedness, fraud, treachery, and rags, and lousiness of them. What a picture this assertion of his makes to the side of the eighty-five millions of dollars at that time actually paid to these Indians for their lands, and the long and vast list of agricultural articles and implements, long and large list of domestic animals and fowls, the whole supply of mills and shops, with mechanics to work them and teach them how to use the provisions for schools and churches, and the building houses and homes, which are found in the Osage treaty quoted, which are to be found, more or less, in every treaty with every tribe emerging from the hunter state! The fact is, that the Government of the United States has made it a fixed policy to cherish and protect the Indians, to improve their condition, and turn them to the habits of civilized life, and great is the wrong and injury which the agents of this writer has done to our country and character abroad in representing the United States as cheating and robbing them children of the forest.

☞ The New Orleans Picayune learns from a private but reliable source, that everything was prepared by Mexico for the declaration of the Empire, and that Santa Anna would assume the title of "His Imperial Majesty," on the 12th of December.

☞ Distance Tested.—Treaty or thirty years ago, say our host plantation, no such distance as mails pole, or delivers treaties, was known. The distance is caused principally by the prominence drugs with which all cities and farmer of the present day are so abundantly dosed.

☞ The Patriarch, either from disgust at the calmness of the times together, or from exaggerated hatred, are taking wonderfully to beer. In all public places nothing is called for but beer, to such a degree that the ringmasters and collect are seriously alarmed at the extended consumption of that noble beverage.

☞ The Case of Kossuth derives more resonance from the monopoly of the sale of brandy, than from the Turkish gold mines. Commercially he is not a Maine law-per.

☞ The last number of the "Vestiges of the National History of Creation" has just appeared. In it pronounce the author claims that he never had a single declared adherent.

☞ Rev. Douglass, who was convicted at Bentonia, Virginia, on the charge of teaching colored children to read, has been confined to prison to the tenth.

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA:
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1862.

THE CONTENTS OF THE POST ARE SET UP EXPRESSLY FOR IT, AND IT ALONE. IT IS NOT A MERE REPRINT OF A DAILY PAPER.

TERMS, &c.

The terms of THE POST are $2, if paid in advance—$2.50—not paid in advance. For it is otherwise, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms to Clubs, to be sent in the city in one address, and in the country in one Post Office:

4 Copies,	$6.00 Per Annum.
8 " (and one to the getter up of the Club,)	$10.00 "
12 " (and one to the getter up of the Club,)	$15.00 "
20 " (and one to the getter up of the Club,)	$20.00 "

Additions to Clubs.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the Club is not already subscribed for and at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The Money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft on Philadelphia or New York is safest, and cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them send to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

A New Arrangement.—We have recently adopted the plan of sending out all of whom positive instructions have been made

Mrs. Southworth, Emerson Bennett, Grace Greenwood, Mrs. Denison and Fanny Fern.

In our first paper of January next—whether "The Lost Heiress" shall or shall not be concluded at that time—we shall commence the publication of

THE BRIDE OF THE WILDERNESS.

Written expressly for the Post, by Emerson Bennett, author of "Viola," "Clara Moreland," "The Forged Will," &c.

This will be a thrilling story of another novelist, called

THE STEP MOTHER.

By Mrs. Mary A. Denison, author of "Home Pictures, numerous Domestic Sketches, &c.

We also have the promise of a number of

SKETCHES BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

Whose brilliant pen will be almost exclusively employed upon the Post and her own little paper for children.

We have made arrangements also for a series of articles from a new star in the literary hemisphere, whose name we are not at liberty to announce, but who has been long a favorite and delight by thousands. They will be entitled a

NEW SERIES OF SKETCHES.
BY FANNY FERN.

We expect to commence the Sketches by Fanny Fern as well as the series by Grace Greenwood—in the early numbers of the coming year.

Mrs. Southworth, whose fascinating works are being rapidly republished in England, also will maintain her old and pleasant connection with the Post. The next story from her gifted pen will be entitled

MIRIAM, THE AVENGER:
OR, THE FATAL VOW.

In addition to the above splendid array of Novelists and Sketchers—we have made arrangements for a series of articles from Mr. Denison, the well known author of "Home Pictures," and numerous other attractions, involving a large outlay of money, we feel emboldened in making a continuance of that warm and hearty support which has been extended to us during the past seven years. It needs but a proper reconsideration of the Post to neighbors and friends, to enroll its list of subscribers by hundreds, and to the grand total of one hundred thousand subscribers. With less than that number we are resolved now not to be satisfied.

THE POST-OFFICE.

We learn by the Report of the Postmaster-General, that there is a deficiency of over two millions in his Department—the expenditures for the year ending June 30th last, over the receipts are only six. This deficit is probably owing in a considerable degree to the end of economy which is the condition of the various mail routes, ship lines. If these contracts were put up to public competition, instead of being kept almost upon favorite lines and sub-routes, the expenditures would be greatly reduced. We are pleased to see that the present Postmaster General does not look at an increase of postage, even to the letter rate of three cents, as the only means of again maintaining the cheap-postage system. Such an increase would be a direct tax, and the office here to be defrayed in the same manner as the enormous expenditures of the army and navy.

During the past year that ending with July 1, 1862, some 3,000 new post-offices were established. Judging from the data, probably since that or 900 have been established since July 1st. The Commissioner of Patents does not state what we should like very much to know, the ratio of the fees of the new offices to those which are established as they are established. So says Mr. Fillmore's administration. There is little use in establishing new offices, if their receipts are to be kept studiously secret; and perhaps it is owing to the fear of publishing relative to the finances of the new office, that there has not been the same increase of post-office business as there was last previous year. We have known so far Washington upon this subject, and others of the Post-Office Department, that the difficulty of ascertaining the nature of the new post-offices, and neither we nor others have been able to obtain any information of value. This should not be the case. Whatever is of public benefit, and it is but so, being of the nature of a public trust, should be known to the people. Whatever tends to secrecy, tends to the increase of the post-office corruption. And so long as the Administration may grin" about can be expected to applaud Mr. Campbell's administration of the office of Post-master-General.

We may say in conclusion, that relative to the increase of compensation towards certain classes of postmasters, we highly approve of it. We favor no one getting gained by brand-and-Wales salaries—belonging in the State's prison. Certain is too rich to be justified in any pecuniary connection.

Railroad Rent at Erie.—The fuel has begun in good—if rather foul—earnest. The rails have been torn up, bridges destroyed, &c. The Company manifest a determination not to yield, and have knocked the nail of the law. Erie, however right is what the contractor for a charity wrong in her manner of enforcing what she has loved but due.

THE NAVY.

According to the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, the United States Navy—which is generally supposed by "young America" to be a match for the united fleets of the whole world, including the fleet of his Excellency, the King of the Cannibal Islands—consists, all told, of "about seventy vessels, many of them now in service, and not worth repairing." He says, further:

There are not now forty vessels that could be brought into service in ninety days, if needed; and only one of the ten ships of the line in commission, only one of the gone in the South Atlantic, and only two of the fifteen steamers, more than ten guns. The law only authorizes the employment of 7,500 seamen, but allows the fleet of fifty vessels. Our Navy is less than one-fifth of the force authorized.

Our readers know the large areas of money which have been voted to our modest and enterprising brethren of New York, to enable them to keep up their lines of steamships, and which are charged by Post Office expenses. Now, one excuse for this expenditure, was the ease with which such steamships could be transformed into ships of war. Instead of the dull-witted or corrupt agents of Uncle Sam having taken advantage of the occasion, and that the vessels are worth next to nothing as ships of war. Further, the steamships built expressly for the navy, are of the most inferior class, and an investigation is being instituted to learn why such inferior class was not looked before the bone was stolen.

And yet in the face of the above outrageous exposures, Secretary Welles actually recommends the construction of at least six more of these inferior vessels! Indeed, we do not suppose he must have them—but and he not find at least one capable and honest man in the country to superintend their building.

The recommendations of the Secretary is repeated, that the whole naval establishment of the Navy, are excellent—more to our mind than any we remember to have seen. He says—

The great evil is that neither naval, nor army officers are promoted for gallantry, and the only officer of commission regularly promotion and that is by seniority. Hence, except for the occasional brevet, gallantry is powerless and fidelity is not sufficient, and their efforts at all grades are paralyzed. Retired officers are Retired List, on ordered pay, for the rather, the pay of their grade, with the condition that they be tried by capacity and merit and not mere seniority and length of service. If the good could be rewarded by our services, are reforms urgently needed and would be hailed with joy.

In relation to the odious penalty of flogging, he is also fully up to the times. He says—

This subject has engaged my earnest and anxious attention. I have long considered the pressing an opinion against its retention. The punishment is degrading to the service, and has been abused. Many officers who originally opposed it have become its warmest friends, and have abandoned and desertion, and other penalties have failed to check the evil. Confinement in jails, penitentiaries, and other places of punishment, against the policy of legislating some punishment that will be effective, and not interfere with the efficiency of the service. I have long thought that the following punishment would be effective: first at the same time I ordered the offender to be shaved, and the head close cut. If the good-order does not follow with imprisonment, and so on, with increased length of imprisonment, and so on, at the same time, prove the punishment. Such a punishment would be effective, and not as now, to Government.

Instead of investing the commander of the ship with the power to punish by flogging, either a forfeiture of pay or a discharge from the service, I would invest the Executive Officer of the officers of the ship he detailed, and Commander, with the power to punish by discharge offenders, with forfeiture of pay. Let the punishment be determined by the nature of the imprisoned, the discharged and the deserter, and the forfeiture of all pay and allowances until the termination of the cruise, and then, if the conduct of the officer has been proper in this commission, based upon the conduct of the men, he should be entitled to the pay which he has honorably earned. Such a punishment would be effective, and would be a terror to evil doers, and a protection to those who are disposed to obey the laws. Such a punishment would be effective, and would be a terror to evil doers, and a protection to those who are disposed to obey the laws. Such a punishment would be effective, and would be a terror to evil doers, and a protection to those who are disposed to obey the laws.

He also recommends increasing the pay in the first grades, increasing it further in proportion to the rank of officers, and increasing the force of absence on pay on the return from a cruise. He also recommends the increase of the seamen love the Navy, and feel themselves permanent parts of the service. These propositions are worthy of the most favorable consideration, and we commend them to Congress.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

In the Report of the Secretary of the Interior, it is considerably proved that the sales of the public lands have been largely in excess of the grants of railroads through them. Land may not be sold for less than $1.25 per acre, and the demand for canal to once located and begun, and a demand for the adjoining lands at once arises. Hence the fact that the sales of public lands have been largely in excess of the grants of railroads and canals, by the encouragement of railroads and canals, by the Government. Hence the fact that the sales of the remaining sections are worth more than the whole were before the imposition of the grants. Hence the fact that the sales of the public lands, will so found increasing.

Among the sales in the proposed addition to the Free List, we notice Barks (for medicine purposes), Bones, Bristles, Coral, Hair, Books, Mahogany, Fine Wood, Dye Stuffs, including Alizarine and other medicinal Drugs—Cochineal, Berries, Sugarcane, Hides and Furs, India Rubber (extensively used in polishing metals), Ivory, Lac, Lava, Leeches, Saltpetre, Raw Silk, Spices, Steel Bars (Cast, Shear or German), Tin, Watches, Zinc, Wool (costing 12 cents and under), and Wool (worth less than 32 cts. per lb.), &c. &c.

In speaking of the Mint, Mr. Guthrie complains that the Mint is not what it should be, and that the Mint is not what it should be, without estimating the amount brought in by emigrants, and bringing with them the sum of $2,000,000 which it has been added to the metallic currency of the country. He then continues as follows, in language which will be read with interest. The coinage of every nationality committed Bank of the United States:

Should this increase continue for but a short term of years, this country will be able to discharge its debts to Europe in the shortest possible time, and have the gold and silver currency necessary for the wants of business. The operations of the Mint and its branches for the past year have been highly satisfactory. The coinage of the year has been $39,000,000, and the coinage of silver, but in many places removed from the necessities of trade, and the inconvenience and want of change. It may reasonably be expected that the coinage of the Mint, for the next years, will be ample, and called to every section of the country.

We may show our notice of the Treasury report on the following subjects:

It is thought that a coinage of an alloy resembling German silver may be beneficially substituted for the copper cents and two cents, which are and have been distorted. Should they prove successful, a large profit will be realized during the session.

That comes from having a Western or Southern Senator in the Chair. We have not time at the adjudgment to compare, which we have noticed with pleasure, and which we hope to consult the paragraph above quoted.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Things is working! to our local affairs. We are moving onwards in the career of improvement, with the intrepid tread of a jackass between two bundles of hay. We are going to have a new Court House, a new Jail, a new Penitentiary, a new Almshouse, a new Hospital for the Insane, a new Theatre, a new Market House, a new Bridge across the Schuylkill, a new Fourteenth Street, they have called little Jonny Fourteenth Street. This in ridiculous. Broad is the street, and broad is the mind that cannot be changed to name set of Cornelia, if it is to be changed to name set of Cornelia, if it is to be changed to name set of Cornelia, if it is to

EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1853.

Congressional News

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

On the 6th, Mr. Gwin introduced a bill granting land to California for a railroad from San Francisco, in the valley of the Sacramento, to the boundary of Oregon. He said that, at the close of the last session, at the time he was urging the passage of the Pacific Railroad Bill, he promised that, at this session, he would aid in the passage of the Homestead Bill. In order to redeem that promise, he now gave notice that he would at an early day introduce the bill generally known as the Homestead Bill.

Mr. Pettit offered a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of making Michigan City, in Indiana, a port of entry. Laid over.

Mr. Chase gave notice of a bill ceding to Ohio all the public lands remaining unsold in that State.

Mr. Adams gave notice of several bills granting land to Mississippi, to aid in the construction of railroads, and also a bill to reduce and graduate the price of public lands.

Mr. Chase gave notice of his intention to introduce the Homestead Bill.

Mr. Bright said that a Bill passed both Houses of Congress at the last session to indemnify the State of Indiana for certain lands ceded to her on her admission into the Union, in 1818, but which land had been previously taken by settlers. This bill, he said, owing to some neglect on the part of an officer of the House, failed to receive the signatures of the President of the Senate and of the President of the United States; and under these circumstances, he asked leave to introduce the same bill now, and have it passed. The bill was then, by permission, read and passed.

After the Message was read the usual number of ... and the accompanying documents was ordered to ...

... memory of the deceased, the members and officers of the House will go into mourning, and wear crape on the left arm for thirty days. And resolved, as a further mark of respect, that the House do now adjourn.

Speeches were also made by Messrs. Chandler, Letcher, Taylor and Ashe.

Mr. Benton said he must be excused for departing from the rule which he had laid down for himself, not to speak on such occasions. The relations between the deceased and himself, however, must plead this apology. Natives of the same State, emigrating when both were young, to what was then known as the far-west, returned, by the favor of their adopted States, to seats in the Senate of the United States, and nearly at the same time, in 1818, or '19 and '20, and nearly of the same age, they remained together nearly thirty years in the body, with the exception of a brief interval when Mr King represented this country at a foreign court. Intimately associated in all the amenities of private and social life, there grew up that state of feeling and intimacy which gave him the privilege now to speak. Thirty years ago he knew him in Congress. His knowledge went back forty years, still he did not reach the commencement of Mr. King's public services.—Forty years ago he saw him in this body, faithful to every duty to his native State; he was ever alive to the interests of that of his adoption.

Mr. Harris's resolutions were adopted, and the House adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

General News.

SPIRITUAL RAPPING SUIT IN CLEVELAND.

The suit of Dr. Underhill, of this city, against Gen. Jarvis, of Massillon, was commenced yesterday. Judge Spaulding, Payne and Tilden, attorneys for plaintiff, and Hon. D. K. Carter, Mason and Estep for defendant. The case opened with a contest between counsel for the inside track, or rather who should have the opening and closing speeches. Plaintiff obtained the choice of track by decision of Court. The suit was instituted for libel. During the winter of 1851, considerable excitement prevailed in Massillon, growing out of the spirit rappings, then prevalent in that section.

It seems that the believers in the new spiritual theory sent for one Abby Warner, a noted medium then residing in this city, to come down to Massillon and get up the knockings. Astonishing manifestations of spirits were made ...

NEWS ITEMS.

THE AFRICANIZATION OF CUBA.

Mr. Corbie, a Virginian gentleman, and a private friend of Lord Howden, wrote to that nobleman, asking information as to the ridiculous rumors of an English design on Cuba. Lord Howden answered:—

"PARIS, Nov. 16.

"MY DEAR CORBIE: I have this moment received your letter of yesterday, and I assure you that it has not in the least embarrassed me. Our long friendship gives you a perfect right to ask me any questions that in a public situation I can answer with propriety, and your tact will have told you that in the present case I must be full as anxious to impart the truth as you to know it. I have read the strange statements you have sent me about England wishing to 'Africanize' Cuba, and about the arrangements which I have been making at Madrid to that effect. I give you, in the most solemn manner such laughable (though wicked) fabrications allow, my unqualified contradiction of the whole matter. I have not the slightest hesitation in telling you what have been, during the last three years, my negotiations with the Spanish Government respecting Cuba, and you will see whether there is even the slightest foundation for rumors which seem to have been most sedulously spread abroad in the United States. Firstly, I have been making unceasing representations at the number of slaves annually imported into the island, and complaints of the almost open manner in which the traffic was carried on under the very noses of the Captains General, always excepting the excellent General Concha. Secondly, I have been making fruitless attempts to get the Spanish Government to declare the abominable traffic in men piracy—that is to say, to follow the example of the United States in this particular. Thirdly, I passed my time in anxious solicitations to obtain the ultimate and complete freedom of those negroes called 'Emancipados,' who have been fraudulently detained in bondage since the year 1817, in disregard of treaties. I rejoice to say that the Spanish Government has listened to the dictates of justice and humanity, and has granted me this boon. Fourthly, I have been endeavoring to procure an abrogation of that intolerant and immoral law by which foreigners, wishing to settle in Cuba, are obliged to change their religion, on the somewhat startling principle (not understood elsewhere) that becoming bad ...

POLITICAL NEWS.

NEW JERSEY.—Haywood, the defeated (Whig) candidate, has given notice to Price that he will contest the election, because Price had not been a resident of the state for seven years next before the election.

CONFIRMED.—The confirmation of Mr. Mason as Minister to France; Mr. Seymour as Minister to Russia, and Mr. McLane as Minister to China, is officially announced.

NEW YORK PARTIES.—The following are the names of the political parties in the State of New York, as we find them in a Washington paper:—Whigs, Democrats, Hards, Softs, Reformers, Hard Reformers, Soft Reformers, Whig Reformers, Pure Reformers, Free Soilers and Abolitionists.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Democratic) declares, in a burst of enthusiastic admiration, that there is no paper in the United States which can equal the New York *Herald*, in a cool, deliberate, downright lie. It says that the *Herald* is among liars what Michael Angelo is among sculptors, Titian or Rubens among painters, a full-grown Shanghai among common chickens, or Dick Turpin among highwaymen.

LIQUOR LAW.—The Supreme Court of Indiana decided recently that portion of the Liquor Law submitting the question of "license or no license" to a vote of the people, to be unconstitutional. The effect of this decision will be to permit all who may give the required bond to deal out liquor in quantities to suit purchasers.

PUBLIC PRINTER.—To the general surprise, the Senate elected Beverly Tucker printer on Monday last, thus disagreeing with the House, who elected Armstrong, of the Union, by nearly a party vote. The vote in the Senate stood, Tucker 26, Armstrong 17.

BLACKSMITHING.—The Lynn Bay State made mention, a few weeks since, of the labors of two blacksmiths in that city, who, together, made two hundred horse-shoes in ten hours, worth eighteen dollars and seventy cents, and adds that these men can't be beat. This "can't be beat" is a little in advance of facts, which we give of two of our enterprising townsmen.

Mr. Moses C. Parker, with Patrick White as helper, turned two hundred good horse-shoes, weighing two hundred and nineteen pounds, worth nineteen dollars and seventy-one cents, in seven hours and twenty-five minutes. The shoes can be seen at Savil's blacksmith's shop ...

Clippings.

THE STOCK MARKET.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK MARKETS, DEC. 10.

A HOME FOR ALL; OR, THE GRAVEL WALL AND OCTAGON MODE OF BUILDING.

—New, cheap, convenient, superior, and adapted to rich and poor, showing its superiority over brick, stone and frame houses; the cost, capacity, beauty, compactness and utility of octagon houses; the author's residence, barns and out-buildings; board and plank walls; the workingmen's dwelling, &c., with engraved illustrations. By O. S. Fowler. Price, pre-paid by mail, 87 cents. FOWLERS & WELLS, Publishers, No. 131 Nassau street, New York.

"The author of this work, a prominent advocate of the doctrine of progress, has here applied his principles to the improvement of home-building. Professionally devoted to the science of Phrenology he has yet occupied much time, and thought for several years past in planning the best mode of building the home of his future life. He has succeeded, in devising a method, which will bring a comfortable dwelling within the reach of the poorer classes, while it admits any degree of elegance and luxury, which may be demanded by the taste and convenience of the proprietor. Except in one particular—and this greatly improved by himself—Mr Fowler claims this mode as his own invention. The two main features of the plan are the octagon form and the gravel wall. * * *

"What then is the perfect building material? That which is simple, durable, easily applied, everywhere abundant, easily rendered beautiful, comfortable and every way complete. * * *

"After the selection of his material, Mr. Fowler proceeds to illustrate the advantages of the octagonal form, and to give minute and explicit directions for the practical realization of his ideas. His statements, which are marked by a certain pithy quaintness of expression, are accompanied by figures and specifications, showing the economical benefits that result from his plan. The volume, moreover, contains numerous suggestions in regard to several important points of domestic arrangement, agricultural economics, and the practical philosophy of life in general. * * * *

"The author knows how to speak 'right out,' without mincing his words. Hence his work is of a very readable character, and will form a welcome addition to the rural library."—*New York Tribune*

dec17-2t

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 10, 1853.

REMARKS—The inactivity which usually characterizes business during the last month of the year ...

TALLOW—Prices range from 10½a11c per lb for Country and City Rendered.

TEAS—There is a steady demand for both Blacks and Greens at full rates.

TOBACCO—The market has been very quiet, and the sales of both Leaf and Manufactured have been only in small lots to the trade.

WINES—The sales have been only in retail lots.

WOOL—The market has been more buoyant, but at a considerable decline in prices. The demand has been more active, but the local manufacturers are still only purchasing for the supply of their immediate wants; sales of 200,000 lbs at 33 up to 58c per lb, 6 mos.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool are firmer. Some engagements for Flour have been made at 4s 6d per bbl, and some Grain at 16d per bushel. To California the rates are 50a60c per ton. Colliers are in steady demand at $2,50 per ton to Boston, $1,90 to Rhode Island, and $1,25 to New York.—*Inquirer.*

ALMANAC.

Dec., 1853.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES
17 Saturday,	7 25	4 35	3 32	
18 Sunday,	7 25	4 35	4 42	
19 Monday,	7 25	4 35	5 12	
20 Tuesday,	7 25	4 35	5 59	D. H. M.
21 Weds'day,	7 26	4 34	6 46	First 7 7 17
22 Thursday,	7 25	4 35	7 31	Full 15 8 37
23 Friday,	7 25	4 35	8 15	Last 23 8 21
24 Saturday,	7 25	4 35	9 0	New 30 1 2

Marriages.

☞ Marriage notices must always be accompanied by a responsible name.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Mr LORENZO D. ZIMMERMAN, to Miss ANNA M. DAGER, both of Montgomery county. Germantown paper please copy.

On the 22d ult. by the Rev. Charles D. Cooper, WALDRON J. CHEYNEY, to FANNY, daughter of Jos. K. Potts, of this city.

On the 5th inst. by John G. Wilson, V. D. M., Mr JOHN W. WREN, to Miss MARGARET YOUNG, of Kensington.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. W. Beecher, DAVID L. FREEMAN, of New York, to Miss ELIZA CLARK, of this city.

On the 17th ult. by the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Mr ...

Deaths.

Bank Note List.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

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Of W. & H. TAYLOR, *Baltimore, Md.*
Of F. HAGAN & Co., *Nashville, Tenn.*
Of S. W. PEASE, 28 *West Sixth St., and 29 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.*

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COAL! COAL!

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY!

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THE SINGING LEAVES—A Ballad: by *James Russell Lowell.*
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THE PIC-NIC AT LA HAIRE—By Sam Slick.
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THE TWO TEMPLES—By J. H. H. Bone.
LEGEND OF BEAVER BROOK—By Chas. Wild.
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THE JANUARY NUMBER

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HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

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AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

Selected Poetry.

MATERNAL LOVE.

[The following lines, which we find in all the change without doubt as a beautiful expression of the sentiment, here, in all its forms. They are simple story of style and thought adds to their charm.]

As I watched over the little one day,
I listened, and heard a mother sleepy say
"Life is all gone, beautiful world, for me;
As my little lamb is with me no more."
Shall with eyes so bright
And like wind so white,
Oh, he is my darling, my beauty-delight.
The robin, he
The bird on the tree,
Dearly may dear as he darlings for me;
But I love my own little lambkin in me."
So the mother-sheep, and the little one,
Rode by side, fair flowers in the sun.
And they went to sleep in the hill-side warm,
While my little lammie lies here on my arm.

I went to the kitchen, and what did I see
But the sad-going cat, with her tail in one paw;
I heard her whimpering soft. Said she—
"My kittens, with tails so strangely curled,
Are the prettiest things there can be in the world
The best little one,
And the old one, the
May love her babies exceedingly;
But I have my kittens from now even to night.
Which is the prettiest I cannot tell;
Which of the three,
For the life of me,
I love them all so well.
So I'll take up the kitten, the kittens I love.
And she'll lie down beside me, and sleep the night
You may hear the dull moan and the sighs of your

But you never will find two such chickens as these
Than the one under her throne. Or one kitten her head.
Yet they do not know what a proud mother I am
For hunting for that chicken, and for that kitten.
Though the sheep and the cat should go down on
their knees
My dear, downy darlings, my sweet little things,
Come, nestle now snugly under my wings
So the hen said,
And the chickens spat
As her so they nestled in their warm feather bed;
And there let them lie, on their feathers so warm.
While my little sheep lies here on my arm.

Pictures of Life.

A SWISS HUNTER.

Chamois-Hunting, once an imperial sport in the Tyrol, is rather too dangerous a diversion for gentlemen sportsmen of the present day, and is not often followed, except by the mountain boy or the poor man, who, adopting the pursuit for the sake of profit, soon becomes enthusiastically enamored of it. They are usually tough, hardy, sober people, sharp-sighted, able to look down-headed feet of precipice without feeling dizzy, daring, and expedient to a nail, and possessed of good lungs and iron muscles. They seem to be first-rate sheep, and better climbers than any mountain goat; for the goat is true and mule-considered in his movements, whilst the hunter is loaded with guns, provisions, and ammunition, and often, on his return from the chase, with a weight of chamois, weighing something like a hundred weight and a-half. He disembowels them, the third time he has to go further, and sling them over his head in such a manner that the feet lie forward upon his forehead, and the hind quarters rest against his shoulders. Thus burthened, he performs leagues over the most perilous paths. The profits of the chase are small, and hourly risk are wretchedly small. The chamois, after shot, is worth but from three to six dollars; the meat is sold at five-pence to seven-pence a pound; the skin for from seven to four dollars; the horns fetch a little more. Game and then a leader accumulates what may be considered a large fortune in the Swiss mountains: but this is only when he has a companion. These men are very temperate, and solid-headed men. Thus did David Crettaz, the last chamois-hunter in the canton of Glarus, leave a his death a modest one. He died at most of these Bernese Highlands, leaves thousand-florins and twelve five-hung-pieces. This, however, was a very rich man. It is less the gain than the excitement that tempts the hunter to his hazardous trade. How eagerly he pursues it may be judged from the following anecdote. "A hunter, who had his leg amputated at Zurich, used to, he-surgeon, ten years later, as a matter of gratitude the half of a chamois he himself had shot, observing, at the same time, that the sport was not so good now, that he had a wooden leg, but that he hoped still to knock over many a chamois. *At the time of his amputation he was still in the second-one years of age.*" A strong testimony in favor of the healthfulness of mountain air, frugality, and hard exercise.

Dr. Tschudi devotes a chapter to a selection from the most authentic of the innumerable legends current in Switzerland concerning chamois-hunters' perils and adventures. He receives most of such stories with caution, for the vague of repetition, they are apt to become interwoven with romance—the more so, as the heroes of many of them did not survive to tell their own tale. "An Abbot of Engelberg considered himself fortunate when he fell in with the hunter the year, more than five of the inhabitants of his valley—killed while climbing mountains; and at the present day every year claims more than one or two victims. Before the end of October, 1852, three Bernese chamois-hunters had lost their lives—amongst them Hans Lammer, the well-known guide, who fell off the Jungfrau one of precipices two thousand feet deep." Dr. Tschudi assures his readers that they may rely on the truth of the accidents of celebrated leaders, with which he pleasantly fills a section of his second circle. The most striking of these accidents, whose incidents were supplied to the doctor by an eye-witness—a friend and brother chief—relates to Colani, the famous chamois-leader of the present century, who dwelt above the village of Pontresina, not far from the huge glacier and from the colossal Bernina, in the South-Eastern nook of Grisons, on the confines upon Lombardy and the Tyrol. This Colani was a desperate leader, who had attained the exclusive right to many scores of the best chamois-tails, and suffered none to encroach upon his hunting-ground. He had a sort of Far Western morality of which he perfectly justified himself in planting a bullet in the body of any intruder on his scampered domain. In the mountain-way his cottage he had about two hundred half-blood chamois, which he maintained at a great cost, and